

INFORMATION REPORT

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In the course of an address to the 46th regular meeting of the Sino-Soviet Joint Aid Commission, on 11 September 1951, LIU Shao-ch'i made the following remarks about Tibet:

- a. In early August 1951 the Chinese Communist government sent CHANG Ching-wu to Lhasa to form and act as chairman of a Tibetan Military Control Commission. CHANG is to investigate conditions in conjunction with the Chinese Communist political liaison agents already there, such as HO Ying-lush (何應略), HO Chung-hsin (霍仲欣), K6-lin-ya-mo (喀林夏莫), K'o-ko-pu-la (科若布拉) and Ao-li-pu-ma (阿利布馬).
- b. The Tibetan armed forces, consisting of only 4,000 to 5,000 men, are weak and are scattered about the Sikang-Tibetan border areas. The Royal Guard of Lhasa has a strength of 1,000 men. All forces are under the command of the Dalai Lama.
- c. The Chinese Government has issued instructions to the following effect:
 - (1) The political power of the Dalai Lama is to be controlled by the Tibetan Military Control Commission.
 - (2) The Tibetan armed forces are to be concentrated at Lhasa and await regrouping.
 - (3) Garrison duties in Lhasa will be performed by one division of the Chinese Communist army from Tuck'ang.¹

25X1A 1. [REDACTED] Comment. The characters given were those for Tuck'ang (116-13, 29-15), in Sianhsi Province.

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